The People's Korea

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Northern Rice, Relief Goods Arrive in S. Korea

What had seemed unlikely happened on the Korean Peninsula, one of the world's most dangerous flashpoints, with northern relief goods delivered across the DMZ for south Korean flood victims.

"Blood is thicker than water" was the feeling deeply shared by the Koreans, north, south and abroad over the world public on Sep. 29.

Several hundred of DPRK trucks roared across the DMZ to arrive in "Bridge of No Return", depots in south Korea and a fleet of DPRK ships arrived in south Korean ports, Inchon and Pukpyong for the first time since the 1948 breaks of north and south trade as a result of the division of the country.

The relief goods brought to south Korea for its flood victims were 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of textiles, 100,000 tons of cement and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines of 14 kinds.

The rice is enough to serve out nearly five strawbags and textiles enough to distribute 17 meters to each household of the hundreds of thousands of flood-sufferers, cement enough to build 30,000 houses.

A total of 1,373 DPRK personnel accompanied the delivery were: 3 delegates and 3 deputy delegates and 34 other Red Cross officials, 85 reporters, 479 seamen and 769 drivers and escort personnel.

The delivery was extensively covered by north and south Korean mass media and the world's TV stations, newspapers and wire services as a historic event, showing the DPRK enthusiasm for the negotiated settlement of the Korean question.

Large crowds of south Korean citizens, gathering on a hill overlooking Inchon Port, watched the arrival of north Korean Red Cross cargo ships and the unloading of relief goods, some hailing from the north, according to a Japanese newspaper.

Panmunjom, Inchon Port and Pukpyong Port are off-limit to citizens.

The DPRK Red Cross on September 30 completed the promised overland delivery of relief goods for some 200,000 south Korean flood victims through the truce village of Panmunjom.

In two days of transport which began on Sep. 29, 370 trucks carrying Red Cross flags and insignia landed a total of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of fabrics and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines of 14 kinds including cold and diarrhea medicines at unloading depots in Taesong-dong, just south of Panmunjom.

Meanwhile, four north Korean freighters, "Pyonghwa", "Kumsusan", "Chipsam" which left Nampo Port and "Changsan", which left Haeju Port on Sep. 28 had anchored at the port of Inchon, west of Seoul, at dawn of Sep. 30.

Another fleet of four cargo ships, "Hyangsan", "Yonpunghо", "Yombunjin" and "Tonghae", which had left Hungnam and Wonsan Ports on Sep. 29 carrying 35,000 tons of cement, arrived Sep. 30 evening at Pukpyong on the eastern coast, after crossing the demarcation line on the East Sea at 7 a.m.

The DPRK Red Cross delegate Paek Nam Jun and the south Korean delegate Cho Chol Hwa thanked each other for a successful completion of the land delivery through mutual cooperation.

They exchanged documents acknowledging the delivery and receipt of the supplies and parted pledging to meet again soon for more contacts aimed at reconciliation.

Paek Nam Jun, the DPRK delegate said, "It is our due national obligation to share pains with our compatriots in distress and alleviate them as fellow countrymen living in one and the same land."

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK trucks bring rice and fabrics to the truce village of Panmunjom 35 miles north of Seoul on September 29 under a flood relief delivery arrangement agreed on between north and south Korea. (UPI Radiophoto)

People in Inchon climb a hill near Inchon Port to see south Korean workers unloading relief goods for victims of flooding. (The Asahi Shimbun, October 1).

South Korean workers unloaded some of 100,000 tons of DPRK cement at south Korean port city of Inchon on September 30. The DPRK sent 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics and 100,000 tons of cement to help southern victims of flooding early September. (UPI Radiophoto)

We Support Your Struggle for Nuclear-Free Scandinavia

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Mr. Jorgen Jensen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, and madam made a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 21 to 26 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon on September 22 in honor of Chairman Jorgen Jensen, and made a speech there.

Follows the full text of President Kim Il Sung's speech:

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Jorgen Jensen and madam,

Comrades,

Today I am very pleased to meet you, our people's old friend Comrade Chairman Jorgen Jensen and madam, and sit together in a friendly atmosphere.

At this place which is overflowing with the feelings of comradeship, I would like to offer a warm welcome to you, esteemed Comrade Chairman Jorgen Jensen and madam, on a visit to our country.

As there is a saying that thousands of miles seem only a hailing distance to bosom friends, you have come all the way to the Far East to visit our country like this from far-off North Europe because you are our class brothers who speak and act with the same thoughts and feelings as our Party does.

Comrade Chairman Jorgen Jensen, I have no doubt that your present visit will be a turning point in making ourselves familiar with each other and in developing on a more sincere and stable basis the friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Danish Communist Party.

You paid a visit to our country ten years ago.

There is a saying that in ten years even the looks of rivers and mountains change. In the meantime, many changes have taken place in the situation both in Korea and Denmark, and also the situation in Asia and Europe has changed. In this context, many questions have arisen and are awaiting solution in carrying out our common cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

In an atmosphere of comradeship and friendship, we have just discussed and agreed on a series of questions including those of developing the relations between our two parties and other matters of common concern. This is the guarantee that our two parties will more effectively support each other and cooperate with each other in the future.

Our Party is always greatly interested in all activities of the Danish Communist Party.

Your party with a long tradition of struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Danish people set the immediate target of ensuring the improvement of the working people's living conditions, the neutrality of your country, the withdrawal of Denmark from the NATO and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area and is striving to attain the target.

Considering that this policy of your party is a just one which accords with the aspirations and interests of the Danish people, our Party supports it unreservedly.

Under the leadership of our Party everything is going successfully in our country, too.

This time you will see our Party members and working people who, in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, are struggling to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to your party for its strong denunciation of the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities to create "two Koreas" and for its firm solidarity with the just cause of our Party and people for national reunification.

Today in the international arena a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of socialism and imperialism. In this course, socialism is gaining victory after victory.

Socialism has already spread all over the world and has gripped the hearts of hundreds of millions of people.

Triumph of socialism and downfall of imperialism is an immutable law of historical development.

We became more firmly convinced of this truth during our recent visits to the USSR and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe.

Scared at the growing socialist forces, imperialists are resorting to all kinds of manoeuvres to destroy socialist countries one by one and undermine the international communist movement.

The present situation urgently demands that all brother parties and countries should closely unite with each other and wage a more vigorous revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

The important task confronting the communist and workers' parties at the moment is to check and frustrate the imperialists' scheme to provoke another world war and their policy of thermonuclear war and to ensure world peace and security.

Just as in the past, so also in the future, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we will unite with the Danish Communist Party and other communist and workers' parties and solidly with all the progressive forces of the world, and vigorously struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous new world free from imperialism, aggression and war.

I hope that esteemed Comrade Chairman Jorgen Jensen and madam will make yourselves at home and have a pleasant and useful time during your stay in our country.

In conclusion, I would like to propose a toast to the brotherly friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Danish Communist Party,

To the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the health and happiness of esteemed Comrade Chairman Jorgen Jensen and madam, and

To the health of all other comrades present here.

We Firmly Back 3 Way Talks Proposal

Speech of Chairman Jorgen Jensen

Jorgen Jensen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, made a speech at a luncheon given in Pyongyang on Sep. 22 by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Chairman Jorgen Jensen said though Denmark and Korea were far away from each other geographically, the two peoples and two parties had many identical points. He continued:

We are more firmly united in the present political struggle for peace and socialism.

The Korean people have a very long, glorious history.

The Korean people have made wonderful successes since 1945 under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today a new Korea has been built in this land where material stability and possibility of learning are ensured and prospect of the building of popular culture and social development guaranteed.

This proves that if a people overthrow the exploiting system and seize power in their hands, a possibility of new great prosperity is provided.

The Communist Party of Denmark is following and actively supporting your Party's struggle for Korean reunification.

The reunification of Korea means that south Korea is freed from foreign domination and political repression by the reactionaries.

We still remember the strong impressions we got when we visited Korea 10 years ago.

When we told children, who had been sold to Denmark from south Korea for they were not provided with living conditions in south Korea, about people's Korea, we saw how deeply they long for it.

Even if our two countries are 10,000 kilometres away from each other, if a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will jeopardize our peace and the people of our country.

These days the largest NATO military rehearsal since the Second World War is going on in Europe.

Our country is also a theatre for the NATO armies and there a war against the socialist countries is being prepared.

Some people call this war preparation for defence, but in actuality they are only preparations for imperialist war of aggression against socialist countries in view of its character and aim.

Our two parties not only have the same fighting goals for national independence and democracy, peace and socialism but also confront the common enemy ideologically and militarily.

We received with great interest the talks and speeches made by Comrade Kim Il Sung during his visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

I tell you once again that our Party is following and supporting the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by your country to the United States and south Korean authorities for reunification and peace of Korea and many other proposals and the ideological struggle of your people.

In Denmark we witness not only military provocations perpetrated by the imperialists but also massive anti-democratic propaganda against the Soviet Union, Korea and other socialist countries, anti-imperialist countries and all social movements.

In Denmark many people oppose the war forces and more actively rise in struggle against nuclear war preparations and for detente and negotiation.

Broad forces including social democrats as well as communists are closing their ranks under the slogan "Opposition to Deployment of Nuclear Weapons in Denmark Either in Peace or War Time."

I would like to express thanks for kind comradely hospitality and pay tribute to Comrade Kim Il Sung fighting against war forces and for peace and socialism and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

Your Party Is Fighting for North-South Irish Reunification

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

A delegation of the Irish Workers' Party headed by Mr. Tomas Macgiolla, President of the WPI, made a visit on September 21 to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon on September 23 in honor of the WPI delegation headed by President Tomas Macgiolla and made a speech.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade President Tomas Macgiolla,

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Sean Garland,

Esteemed Comrade Vice-President Seamus Lynch,

Today we have warmly received the friends from the Workers' Party of Ireland who are waging a just struggle under the complex situation of Western Europe.

This time the President, the General Secretary and the Vice-President – the high-ranking leaders of your party – have come to visit our country together; this is an expression of your trust in us and it clearly shows how much your party values friendship and solidarity with our Party.

I am happy to have such good friends as you in Ireland, and I, on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party and on my own, warmly welcome Comrade President Tomas Macgiolla, Comrade General Secretary Sean Garland and Comrade Vice-President Seamus Lynch on your visit to our country.

Both the Korean people and the Irish people have a bitter past when they were oppressed and maltreated under the colonial rule of the imperialists, and they are still suffering from national division caused by the policy of occupation pursued by outside forces.

Active in these similar socio-historic conditions, our two parties have energetically struggled for the national and social emancipation of their peoples under the banner of independence, sovereignty and socialism.

However, our two parties have not had contacts and visits for a long time because Korea and Ireland are located far away from each other, one at the eastern end of the globe and the other at the western end.

The relationship between our two parties was established on the occasion of Comrade General Secretary Sean Garland's visit to our country in September last year, and the friendship between our two parties has entered a new phase of development with this visit of your group including even Comrade President Tomas Macgiolla and Comrade Vice-President Seamus Lynch.

Your visit is bearing good fruit from the moment of your arrival.

We have reaffirmed at the talks held just now that our two parties share the same views and positions on many important matters.

This is a new era of history, an era of *chajusong* (independence – tr.) when hundreds of millions of people who were once regarded as the objects of exploitation and plunder, removed from the scene of history, have now emerged as the masters who dominate the world and are shaping their destiny by their own efforts, firmly holding it in their own hands.

In this trend of the times, the Workers' Party of Ireland has waged a long-drawn-out arduous struggle to win back the independence of the nation and the sovereignty of the country under the banner of *chajusong*.

Your party is vigorously struggling to get the British occupation forces out of the Northern Ireland and to set up a legitimate government there and to reunify the Northern and Southern Ireland. Externally it advocates non-alignment and strives for denuclearization and peace in Europe.

For the justness of its policies, the Workers' Party of Ireland has struck deep roots among the broad masses and grown into a powerful political force.

We sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by your party and wish it success in its cause of building a new, democratic and socialist Ireland.

Our people have waged a sacred struggle for freedom and independence and shaped a history of creation and construction by maintaining the independent and creative stands.

Today, all our Party members and people are struggling to consolidate and develop the socialist system and win a complete victory of socialism. They are also making every effort to restore national sovereignty throughout the country by thwarting the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean authorities and by reunifying the country.

Under the slogan of global independence, our Party extends firm solidarity with the liberation struggles of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world.

Today the international situation is strained to the extreme owing to the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is hovering over Asia and Europe and many parts of the world.

The present situation demands that all the people around the world who advocate *chajusong* should unite themselves as one and intensify their anti-imperialist joint action and resolutely fight to preserve world peace.

We will fight on energetically for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, in firm unity with all the progressive forces including the Workers' Party of Ireland under the banner of *chajusong*, friendship and peace.

In conclusion, hoping that you will spend fruitful days during your stay in our country, recovering from your fatigue of long journey, paying visits and relaxing, I propose a toast to a close friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Workers' Party of Ireland.

To the health of esteemed Comrade President Tomas Macgiolla, esteemed Comrade General Secretary Sean Garland and esteemed Comrade Vice-President Seamus Lynch, and

To the health of all comrades present here.

Korean People Will Lead Happy Life Under Guidance of President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Jong Il

Speech of Chairman Tomas Macgiolla

Tomas Macgiolla, President of the Workers' Party of Ireland, made a speech at a luncheon arranged on September 23 by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in honor of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ireland.

Expressing thanks to President Kim Il Sung for personally receiving the delegation, he said:

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea you have achieved independence and real freedom under socialism guided by your great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

In the Irish Republic which is free and independent from occupation we have not achieved economic, social or cultural freedom.

Our economic and social problems are very similar to those obtaining in south Korea. We, therefore, fully understand the concept and principle of the Juche philosophy and the great need for small nations like ours to embrace and follow a policy of self-reliance in all aspects of life, in national and international affairs.

The more we learn about your struggle, your achievements, the more we recognise that we have so many common bonds that unite us.

Almost immediately after winning the struggle against the Japanese imperialists you had to fight against the most powerful war machine in history the U.S. imperialists. It is very clear to us that neither of these struggles would have been brought to a successful conclusion without the experience, the guidance, the great leadership of Your Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

We believe we can learn much from the history and struggles of the Korean people and their party.

We have followed with much interest your continuous efforts and most reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea under a confederal government.

We are positive that it will be much easier to make your progressive and democratic and most reasonable proposals for peace and reunification better known to all the Irish people. Indeed your ideas can be of help to us in our struggle for peaceful reunification of the country.

Your continued exposure of the falsehood of the "two Koreas" policy of the imperialists and their puppets strikes a chord with us. The Workers' Party of Ireland is also most interested in your policies and ideas on neutrality and non-alignment.

We are convinced that the best interests of the Irish people would be served by joining the non-alignment movement and working with your country in this organization to secure peace and justice for humanity.

In Europe we join with all those progressive parties in every country who wish to make Europe a nuclear weapon free zone and who constantly battle for peace. We recognise your great struggle for a similar objectives in Korea.

We are convinced that the safety and security of the whole world is bounded up with the successful and peaceful conclusion of the foreign occupation and division of Korea.

Here I would mention one of most positive and constructive proposal made by your great leader, the proposal to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korean authorities. This proposal, if accepted, would, we know, go a long way to solving the most complex and difficult problem you face on the Korean Peninsula.

Let me assure you that we of the Workers' Party of Ireland will do all in our power to assist you in every possible way in your mighty struggle. Led by your great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people will and must secure victory, whether the imperialists wish it or not there will be a united democratic and socialist Korea in which all the Korean people will be able to enjoy a peaceful and happy life under the leadership and guidance of Your Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and the Workers' Party of Korea.

DPRK Red Cross Relief Goods Accepted by South First Time Since Korean War

"For a long time ever since liberation different social systems have existed and different ideas are prevailing in the north and the south. If in these circumstances the country is to be reunified through national union, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute.

If any of the north and the south should consider this own ideology and social system absolute or try to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further aggravation of division. Since the entire people regard national reunification as the supreme task, the difference in ideology and system cannot be an insurmountable barrier to reunification. People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can coexist in a unified country."

Speech of President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of WPK

"At present, the interests of many nations are entangled with one another and military confrontation between great powers is aggravated with each passing day. If in this situation our country is not reunified but remains divided into north and south, our people may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves. We must not repeat our bitter lot of the past when the destiny of our country and nation was toyed by foreign powers in their interests and our people were forced to live as a homeless race. For this purpose, we must reunify the divided country as soon as possible."

Speech of President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of WPK

Major Proposals of DPRK Red Cross Since 1956

July 12, 1956: DPRK Red Cross Society offered an aid of 50 tons of grain, clothing, cooking utensils and prophylactics and the like which flood sufferers needed at that time.

July 27, 1956: DPRK Red Cross Society sent a telegraphic message to the south Korean counterpart, in which it declared that it had made every preparation to convery 50 tons of rice, 30,000 metres of fabrics, 5,000 pairs of shoes, more than 30,000 kitchen utensils, and various kinds of medicines and daily necessities.

August 9, 1957: DPRK Red Cross Society sent the south Korean counterpart a message in which Pyongyang offered 20,000,000 won (in old DPRK currency) worth of relief supplies to help the afflicted people in south Korea and it had made every preparation to deliver at once rice, timber, textiles and medicines that must be badly needed by them.

March 20, 1961: DPRK Red Cross Society and the Korean Peasants' Union sent to the south Korean counterpart and the representatives of all relief organizations in south Korea letters on relieving the foodless peasants in the south.
In the letters they notified that 100,000 Sok of rice permeated with the warm brotherly love of the DPRK people would be delivered to them at Panmunjom or any other place.

The convoy of DPRK trucks with the shipment of relief goods leaves for Panmunjom amidst warm send-off of the Pyongyang citizens on Sept. 28. (KCNA Radio Photo)

The DPRK cargo ships loaded with shipment of cement leave for Inchon Port on Sept. 28. Some 50,000 citizens in Nampo, a port city of east coast, enthusiastically send off one of the ship. (KCNA Radio Photo)

Sept. 25th Notice of DPRK Red Cross

1. **The date of transport of relief goods.**
From September 29 to 30, 1984.
2. **The lists of articles and their volumes according to the places of delivery.**
Panmunjom: 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles, 759 boxes of medicine of 14 kinds.
Inchon Port: 65,000 tons of cement.
Pukpyong Port: 35,000 tons of cement.
3. **Means of transport according to the places of delivery.**
Panmunjom: 370 trucks (a total of about 1,400)
Inchon Port: 9 ships
Pukpyong Port: 4 ships
4. **Unloading of relief goods from the ships and trucks.**
Your side should undertake the unloading of the relief goods upon their arrival at the places of your side.
5. **The way of transfer of the relief goods.**
In the presence of the delegates of both sides, our side should sign a "certificate of the delivery of relief goods" and your side should sign a "certificate of acceptance of the relief goods" before they are exchanged.
The form of writing of the certificates should be chosen by each side as it thinks fit and Red Cross officials of both sides should be present at their exchange and the correspondents should be guaranteed their activity of news coverage and report.
6. **Ensuring telegraph and telephone contacts.**
While the Red Cross officials and correspondents of our side stay in the areas of your side, your side should provide the conveniences of telegraph and telephone contacts with Pyongyang.
For this purpose, the telephone circuits already laid between Pyongyang and Seoul should be used.
7. **Guarantee of safety and safe operation of means of transport.**
Your side should hand over to our side a note of safety for the guarantee by the competent authorities of the safety of the personnel of our side and the safe operation of the ships and trucks going out to areas of your side.
The note on the guarantee of safety should be handed and taken over between Red Cross delegates of the two sides on the extension of the demarcation line on the sea in case of shipping and on the demarcation line within Panmunjom in case of auto transport.
8. **Procedures of entry and departure of ships carrying relief goods at Inchon and Pukpyong ports and procedures of passing through Panmunjom of trucks.**
1) Procedures of entry and departure of ships carrying relief goods.
A. The ships carrying the relief goods should hoist only the Red Cross flag according to the usage.
B. The delegate of our side dispatched for the delivery of the relief goods would be met by the delegate of your side on the military demarcation line.
C. The ships of our side carrying the relief goods should be guided by your side in the areas south of the military demarcation line.
D. The check-up for the delivery and acceptance of the relief goods should be carried out by agreement between the two sides.
E. While mooring at the ports of your side our ships should use their own communication facilities.
2) The procedures of passing through Panmunjom of trucks of our side.
A. The trucks should hoist only the Red Cross flags and carry the Red Cross insignia.

(KCNA)

Sept. 27th Notice of DPRK Red Cross

PYONGYANG September 27 (KCNA) – The head of the working-level delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a notice today to the chief delegate of the south Korean Red Cross working-level delegation for a swift and correct delivery to the south Korean side of relief goods for the south Korean flood victims.

The notice pointed to the areas and hours of the arrival of our ships on the demarcation line in the east and west seas, and the number of personnel of our side who will go to south Korea for the delivery of relief goods.

According to the notice, our ships will arrive at the demarcation line on the sea at around 7 hours on the morning of September 29 and 30 in the West Sea and at around 7 hours on the morning of September 30 in the East Sea and trucks will arrive at the military demarcation line of Panmunjom at around 9 hours on the morning of September 29 and at around 8 hours on the morning of September 30.

370 personnel will go to Inchon Port, 177 to Pukpyong Port and 826 to Panmunjom, 1,373 all told. Among them are 3 delegates and 3 deputy delegates, and 34 other Red Cross officials, 85 reporters, 479 seamen, and 769 drivers and escort personnel.

200,000 S. Koreans Left Homeless, 200 Killed in Downpours; Flood Victims Blame Faulty Measures

At least 70 people were killed or missing and 28 others injured in accidents caused by the torrential rains that have almost paralyzed the transportation services in Seoul and central region.

Approximately 20,000 people were left homeless when heavy rains measuring more than 240 mm flooded the low residential districts from early yesterday (Sept. 1) morning.

In addition, about 11,500 hectares of rice paddies were reported inundated in the suburban areas of Seoul, Kyongi-do, Kangwon-do and other central provincial regions.

The number of victims and property damages are feared to rise as the downpours continued.

Officials at the central anti-disaster headquarters said that casualities and property damages were greater than expected because downpours began at dawn when the people were not properly prepared against the unexpected torrential rains.

Most of the fatal victims were reported to be those who were carried away by sudden swift currents or buried by landslides while they were still sleeping.

The downpours created chaos in the transportation services during the morning rush hours in the capital city, preventing salarymen and other office workers from arriving at their offices on time.

Such a disastrous chaotic situation was caused when the streets were flooded due mainly to the poorly constructed drainage facilities.

According to the "agriculture-fisheries ministry", rice plants on about 10,000 hectares of farmlands lie ground in the torrential rains.

In other parts of Seoul, especially uphill and sloping areas, heavy property damage are being reported along with casualties. **(The Korea Times, Sept. 2nd issue)**

Citizens in Pungnam-dong street, Seoul, flee to an area for safety on Sept. 2. (Photo from Dong-A Ilbo dated Sept. 3)

Flood victims of Nanji-do, Mapo District, Seoul, take a meal at a primary school, where they are taking shelters.

◀ A house in Suyuri, Seoul, was completely demolished in a heavy downpour on Sept. 1, in which four members of a family were killed. Another house in the background is seen with part of its foundation washed out.

The torrential rains continued to strike the southern provincial regions yesterday (Sept. 3) after leaving at least 104 people dead, 42 missing and 106 others injured in the capital city of Seoul and the central area.

The storm, the worst in 12 years, destroyed or innundated approximately 13,000 houses and other establishments, forcing about 100,000 people to evacuate, and flooded some 49,000 hectares of farmlands, greately affecting the fall rice crops.

The national disater relief center estimated the amount to be at around 23,190 million won (approximately $50 million) in property damage caused by the heavy rains that subsides in the central region Sunday (Sept. 2), moving slowly southward.

The torrential rains also destroyed roads at 275 places whose combined length totaled more than 30 kilometers and river and stream embankments at 861 places.

Over 22,000 houses in 161 residential districts, mostly lowlands, were flooded in the capital city, forcing about 92,800 citizens to leave their houses and to evacuate to temporary shelters at nearby schools, churches and other large-scale public establishments in higher areas.

(The Korea Times, Sept. 4th issue)

Torrential rains that hit many parts of the southern Kyongsang and Cholla provinces Monday (Sept. 3) left 22 persons dead and 15 missing. Another 26 were injured.

"National disaster relief headquarters" estimated that property damage sustained in southern provinces by rain and flooding total 4,289 million won.

Officials at the center said in Pusan alone, 14 died and two other persons were missing.

The heavy rainfall also inundated an estimated 3,000 hectares of rice paddies in South Kyongsang Province. **(The Korea Herald, Sept. 5th issue)**

Rainy cloud hovering over the southern parts of the country dumped torrents of rains Monday (Sept. 3) and yesterday (Sept. 4), causing 25 deaths, 12 missing and property damage amounting to 4.44 million won.

The heavy downpours of 247 mm was reported only on Monday in Pusan causing 16 landslides and the collapse of 17 houses.

In Taegu and Waegwan area where some 160 mm rainfall was registered, 1,170 million won worth property damage was reported and three people were listed missing.

Some 700 meter-long roads in 27 spots were washed away and 138 hours were destroyed totally or partially.

Average rainfall of 130 mm was recorded in southwestern part of Cholla Provincial areas where five casualties including two deaths and some 100 million won property damage were erupted.

It was learned that a total of 3,200 hectares of rice lands were sumerged in the southern granary, including 2,000 hectares along the lower reach of the Nakdong River. **(The Korea Times, Sept. 5th issue)**

(See the related article & photoes on page 7)

(Continued from page 5)

Flood Sufferers Demand Compensation

Over 2,000 flood victims in Seoul rallied at the Mapo ward office on the afternoon of Sept. 3, demanding early rehabilitation and compensation.

They broke windows and office equipment, calling for a meeting with the chief of the ward office.

The protesting people argued that they would not have suffered the severe damage caused by a "faulty" system at the sewage pumping station in Mangwon-dong, Seoul, if the ward office had been faithful to their duty in the interest of the people.

The demonstration caused a heavy traffic jam for more than five hours on roads near the office.

About 300 flood sufferers again gathered before the ward office on Sept. 4 to make their demands.

People are at work, raising fallen rice plants in Wondang-myon, Koyang-gun, on Sept. 3.

A destroyed house in Suyu-dong, Seoul in a downpour from Todongsan Valley on Sept. 1.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 14–June 27)

May 14

* The delegation of the Korean Moviemen's Union headed by Cha Gyu Ryong, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to China.

May 16

* A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae Ho, Chairman of its Central Committee to attend a Round-Table Conference on Strengthening the Anti-Nuclear Movement of Buddhists to be held in India.
* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by Li Song Ho, vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity to attend the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization scheduled in Algeria.

May 21

* A delegation of the Kim Chaek University of Technology headed by its Director Pak Yong Chol, for a visit to China.

May 22

* A Korean movie delegation headed by Choe Jae Hyon, vice-Director of the General Bureau of Movie, for a visit to China.

June 4

* A Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troup headed by Hyon Sok, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, for a visit to China.
* An inspection group of the Korean Nature Protection Federation headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Ryang Jong Tae, for a visit to China.

June 5

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Ryang Yong Man, for a visit to China.
* A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Choe Un Bong, vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and a trade bank friendship delegation headed by its vice-President Kim Myong Bo, for a visit to China.

June 6

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chu Yong Mok, vice-Director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to Nicaragua.
* A Kim Il Sung University delegation headed by its vice-President Ro Song Chan, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

June 11

* A government economy delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, for a visit to China.
* A Korean press delegation headed by Choe Gwan Sik, Deputy Director of the Publications Guidance Bureau, and the first Korean friendship visiting group headed by Kim U Hoe, vice-Chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, for a visit to China.

June 12

* Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia as a Special Envoy of President Kim Il Sung.

(Continued on page 7)

Kim Dae Jung Determines to Return To S. Korea

"I am determined to go back to south Korea even if I might be arrested and detained again on my arrival," said Kim Dae Jung, referring to the south Korean "ministry of justice" announcement made on Sept. 1 on possibility of his detention if he returned to south Korea, according to a Jiji press report from Washington on Sept. 21.

He further said, "I have already presumed such a state (the south Korean authorities' suggestion of detention), so it is not surprising. I don't plan to change my plan (to return to south Korea this year)."

Meanwhile, the Council of Promoting Democratization in which Kim Dae Jung assumed an advisor's post, on Sept. 1 issued a statement urging the Chon junta to guarantee Kim's safety when he arrived in Seoul.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with Sekai (2)

— Future of South Korea —

(Continued from the previous issue)

Of course, a catastrophic confrontation would come up, if Chon Du Hwan takes such a step (to continuously rule even after 1988).

A more important problem, however, is that even though Chon Du Hwan quit in 1988, it would never bring about a peaceful shift of power and immediate restoration of democracy.

Under the present dictatorial constitution and ruling system a "second Chon Du Hwan" would rise to power, even if Chon Du Hwan quit in 1988. The prerequisite question is restoration of the democratic constitutional system.

The heart of the problem is democratization in which freedoms of expression and elections are guaranteed.

I am very concerned that if there were no hope to achieve democratization until 1988, south Korea's politics would tilt to radicalism.

The most important in gaining democratization is an active participation of popular masses in the movement.

Secondly, what is necessary is to put an end to or remove support to the dictatorial "regime" from the U.S. and Japan.

The Chon "regime" is not maintained with popular support but with the backup of the military establishment.

The military is largely influenced by the support to the Chon "regime" from both the U.S. and Japan.

Some people are apt to find a reason for the Chon "regime's" stability in the favorable conditions of the south Korean economy.

However, it is an immovable fact that properties are concentrated in the hands of a handful people and the gap between the rich and the poor is being widened day by day with their confrontation largely lightened, as a result of economic development.

In a sense, it is a vicious circle in south Korea that the more economy boosts, more of the "stability" of the Chon "regime" loses.

This was already proved in the end of Pak Jung Hi.

What is the reason for to repress the people as today, if the Chon "regime" made success in economic construction and the people were satisfied with it?

To speak of the democratization of the south Korean society, I am assured that democracy will be restored without fail in the 80s and we can advance towards peace and reunification between the north and south under the leadership of a democratic government.

I believe this firstly because our nation has the most favorable political culture and history to realize democratization.

Political culture to be the basis of democracy is fully found in the history and tradition of south Korea, and particularly in that of the popular masses.

Anything else, I want to point out the population's enthusiasm for education and its present high levels.

According to statistics of a paper in Seoul, south Korea is one of the most highly educated countries in the world in the number of university students.

The second reason why we are assured of democratization in the 80s is unity among the democratic forces in south Korea.

Now, all the democratic forces have achieved their complete unity.

Strong unity and cooperation are maintained among democratic forces; between Christians and non-Christians, between politicians and non-politicians, between old and young as well as among students, intellectuals and workers.

The Council for Promoting Democracy was formed jointly with former NDP chairman Kim Yong Sam and the democratic forces which support me.

As soon as the council was founded, it evoked widespread interest among the south Korean people, embarrassing other parties.

Thirdly, the democratic forces in south Korea almost completely reached concensus of their policy and targets with general unity among them realized.

As already declared we don't seek for retaliation upon the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

It is our position that if they accept the democratization of the society, we want to settle all the problems through dialogue.

As for Chon Du Hwan himself, it is our intention to open the way of urging him to repent of his misdeeds in the past.

We don't recognize the legitimacy of the Chon "regime", but do not neglect its function as a legal substance.

We can never forget his deed done in Kwangju.

We, however, can forgive it if he compensated for the victims and took a proper measure to correct it, reflecting upon the past.

As the concrete measure to settle all these problems, I think that it is the most desirable and practical way to annul the present dictatorial constitution with its ruling system, and to return to the conditions before the Yushin (the constitutional amendment in 1972).

Of course, there is no problem in the process of drafting the "third republic" before the Yushin system.

(To be continued)

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Tens of thousands of young sportsmen gave performance in the clean playground laid with turf and their movements changing in order were really astonishing.

Their sky-blue sport shirts symbolizing life-giving water flowing into fields change into yellow ones in a twinkling, representing a bumper harvest.

The panel display on the background which has been incessantly improve for many years is a typical speciality of Juche idea and now a number of Asian and African countries are imitating it. It is a great pleasure to see such an unforgettable performance which requires long preparation, strict discipline and flawless method. We can see in it, as in other fields, extreme carefulness, precision, tenacity, organization and fortitude which characterize the Korean people. These qualities of the Korean people well deserve a "bow made with one's hat taken off" as the people put it, and evoke our sincere admiration.

Though he was busy with nationwide celebrations and official functions, President Kim Il Sung who is unusually energetic (It is generally admitted) honoured us by attending the grand banquet given in his honour with the presence of distinguished guests. He cheerfully greeted us one by one, gripping our hands and saying kind words to each of us. Availing himself of this occasion he said:

"For me, the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last.

"Ever since I set out on the revolutionary road, I have always been loved and supported by the people. It is entirely because of the utmost love, protection and sincerest help from my comrades and people that I have been able to carry on my revolutionary activities in good health until today when I am 70."

He went on to say:

"When we enjoy the people's love and support and believe in their strength and rely on them, we can endure any bitter trial and emerge victorious from any difficult struggle. This is a truth which we discovered in the practice of the revolutionary struggle. We grasped this priceless revolutionary truth in our struggle and kept it as our unshakable revolutionary creed. This is the secret which enabled us to hold fast to the revolutionary banner of Juche to the end and led our revolution straight to victory despite all the difficulties and complexities."

President Kim Il Sung regarded it as his basic duty to serve his people.

His desire and exploits were rightly appreciated. The Korean people paid him their fervent homage, holding three-day celebrations of his 70th birthday.

Chapter 3

SUCCESSION TO AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT CAUSE

It is true that a colossal and even gigantic undertaking has been carried out after the war, but the long-term cause of President Kim Il Sung and his people must be continued.

Political stability and continuity of action which do not preclude creativity and permanent renovation are one of the conditions essential for the economic, social and cultural development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Besides, national reunification is a long-term undertaking requiring a high degree of vigilance, tenacity, fortitude and diplomacy.

Today the Korean people look up to Kim Jong Il as the very person best qualified to take over, carry forward and symbolize his cause.

From his early years youth Kim Jong Il was exceptionally clever, taking an interest in everything and especially liked literary works, drama, music and fine arts. His verses are rich in emotion. The pictures he drew in a thoroughly Korean fashion were awarded the first prize at a national children's art exhibition.

As a diligent student having curiosity for everything and versatile tastes he never neglected the study of most difficult engineering problems and showed an unusual interest in politics, philosophy, economy, literature, architecture, military and international affairs. He took an active part in the organization of youth movement and helped bring about an upswing in the press.

He was unswervingly faithful to the cause of illustrious President Kim Il Sung.

He preferred studying at Kim Il Sung University to going abroad for study. He categorically criticized the dogmatic and flunkeyist attitude revealed among some people which paralyzed creativity.

While studying at the university, he totally renovated the generally accepted theories.

Making an analysis of contemporary imperialism in one of his numerous writings, he wrote:

". . . contemporary imperialism is an imperialism which is based not on mere monopoly capitalism but on state monopoly capitalism, resorts to neocolonialism rather than to old colonialism, is being reorganized in the relationship of superior and inferior with US imperialism as the chieftain, *instead of standing as equals, and is floundering* desperately, falling fast into decay and ruin, far from growing in strength."

Young Kim Jong Il, accompanying President Kim Il Sung in his tour for the on-the-spot guidance, inspected factories, rural districts, educational establishments, hospitals and the like.

In this practice he assimilated the ideas, leadership methods and moral qualities which meant success for Kimilsungism.

He became an assistant of Head of State very early. He presided over consultative meetings for different spheres of activity, grasped important problems arising in each period through many talks and gave relevant instructions.

But he avoids publicity, and exhibits reserve on public appearances. This, however, by no means prevents him from becoming a "man of the spot" who is always among the masses of the people like President Kim Il Sung. He is called "dear leader" for his extensive knowledge, ability and kindness.

Inspiring the whole nation to the struggle for another boost in production, he launched a "70-day battle" in 1974 and organized "guidance groups" involving more than 11,000 functionaries and sent them to over 2,000 production units. Officials of public organs, too, go down to work places, with rucksacks on their backs and directly participate in work, imparting their knowledge and experience to the people, as the saying goes "Knead flour by yourself". As a result, according to the officially released data, industrial production registered a 70 per cent increase on an average in five months. This was a miraculous innovation.

He also contributed to propelling the "three-revolution" movement inaugurated by President Kim Il Sung.

The substance of the three revolutions is to remould ideology as required by Juche; develop technology for developing productive forces, increasing production of material wealth, freeing the working people from onerous labour and providing them with an independent and creative life; and to develop culture, that is, to remove everything that is anachronistic in the cultural life and lead all the members of society to enjoy a genuine people's national culture.

These new policies made it possible to accelerate automation of production.

Kindling the flame of automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works in 1972, he said:

"Expense matters little. Money is no consideration if it is for freeing our working class from difficult and arduous work."

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

June 13

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, to attend a Funeral Ceremony for Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Hui Su, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to attend the Third Meeting of the Trade Union Confederation of the Worker Commissions of Spain.

* A Korean sports delegation headed by Pak Myong Chol, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, to visit the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

June 15

* A delegation of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Choe Chang Ho, for a visit to Jilin Province, China.

June 18

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Kim Chol Sik, for a visit to Mongolia.

June 20

* A delegation of Political Workers of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Lt. General Yun Chi Ho, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A Rodong Sinmun organ of the CC of the WPK delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Sok Rae, for a visit to Poland.

* A Minju Choson delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kang Jong Chol, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

June 23

* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by O Gil Bang, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

June 26

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Yun Gyong Tack, for a visit to China.

June 27

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Chae, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of Communications, for a visit to Iraq.

* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Jong Sun to visit the German Democratic Republic.

* A Korean youth press workers delegation headed by O Nung Sop, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House, to visit the Soviet Union.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (April 5—May 25 '84)

April 5

* An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation was signed in Warsaw between the Central Committee of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea and the Central Committee of the General Organisation of Technology of Poland.

April 8

* A protocol on cooperation and exchange between the Korea-Latin America and Caribbean Region Friendship Association and the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries was signed in Pyongyang.

April 10

* An agreement on cooperation in raido and television broadcasting and a protocol on cooperation in 1984-1986 were signed in Sofia between the DPRK and Bulgarian Radio and Television Broadcasting Committees.

April 13

* The 1984-85 plan for cooperation between the Korea-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Pyongyang.

April 16

* An agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Sofia City People's Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

April 18

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1984 was signed in Pyongyang between the governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic.

April 20

* Agreements on cooperation in educational and scientific fields between Kim Il Sung University and Sofia "Kliment Ohridsky" University and Kim Chaek University of Technology and Sofia University of Machine and Electricity were signed in Sofia.

April 23

* A trade agreement and a protocol on trade for 1984-1985 between the governments of the DPRK and Socialist Ethiopia were signed in Pyongyang.

April 27

* A protocol on commodity exchange for 1984 between the Government of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang.

April 29

* A plan for 1984-1985 cultural exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang.

May 4

* A plan for cultural cooperation for 1984-85 between Korea and Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade.

May 9

* A 1984 working plan for exchange in film between Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the USSR State Movie Committee was signed in Pyongyang.

May 11

* An agreement on communication services was signed in Lome between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Togo.

May 21

* A protocol of the 17th Meeting of the Parmanent Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consulative Committee of the DPRK and USSR was signed in Pyongyang.

May 22

* An agreement on communications business was signed in Maputo between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

May 23

* An agreement on communications business was signed in Antananarivo between the Governments of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

May 25

* A protocol of the 5th Session of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consulative Committee of the DPRK and the SFRY was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

(To be continued)

S. Korean Students and Workers Wage Unabated Struggles

Mass Demonstrations against JSDF Chief Tour of Seoul

Some 400 students of perstigeous Korea University in Seoul waged an anti-"government" demonstration on a street near the campus on Sept. 27, opposing the planned trip of Japanese SDF joint chief of staff to Seoul and suppression of labour unions, according to a Mainichi Shimbun report from Seoul.

The demonstrating students, hurling stones at the tear gas firing riot police, burned their armored car.

More than 1,500 students of five universities in Seoul staged an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" rally on Sept. 26 against the planned south Korean trip of Japanese SDF joint chiefs of staff, according to a Jiji press report from Seoul.

Sternly denouncing the crime of Chon Du Hwan, in inviting the top boss of the JSDF to south Korea, the students said the visit "would place south Korea under Japan's new military control."

Earlier on Sept. 21, more than 300 university students in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration calling for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and cancellation of the visit of Japanese SDF chief to south Korea.

The students who rose in the demonstration branded Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip as a "sellout diplomacy", shouting a slogan calling for his immediate resignation from power.

They also opposed the planned tour of Watanabe, chairman of the Japanese SDF joint chiefs of staff, slated for Oct. 1 as a war-oriented visit.

They fought a fierce struggle for 3 hours, throwing stones at the riot police frantically firing tear gas canisters at random.

3,000 Students Wage Anti-"Government" Demo.

On Sept. 20, more than 3,000 students of the Panwon Branch of the Hanyang University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration against the "branch school policy", of the Chon junta for dispersing and hamstringing the students' forces of struggle, according to a report of Dong-A Ilbo dated Sept. 21.

In daytime the students waged a powerful campus demonstration, chanting such anti-"government" slogans as "Oppose the branch school policy of the education authorities" and then charged 1,500 metres out of campus, arm in arm.

While taking to the street, the students attacked a police station near the campus calling for the immediate release of students arrested by the police during the last demonstration.

The students reportedly held two policemen hostage for three hours in the attack on the police station.

With surging indignation at the Chon junta, they took to the streets and waged a sit-in, denouncing the arrests of fellow students.

The students undauntedly fought against the tear gas firing riot police, hurling stones at them. The demonstration continued for 7 hours.

200 Students in Kwangju Wage Demo. & Sit-in

More than 200 students turned out in an anti-"government" demonstration on Sept. 25, chanting slogans demanding the reinstatement of all the dismissed professors and the reinstatement of Chon Du Hwan from power.

After knocking with square sticks and rocks the lackeys of the Chon junta who tried to stop their demonstration, they swarmed to the office rooms of the "student homeland defence corps", and the students department and smashed all the windows and marched up to the university president's office to wage a sitdown strike.

Hunger-Strike Calls for Labour Movement

Over 40 garment workers of the Pyongwa Market in Seoul on Sept. 20 in the building of a Christian council in Seoul, launched an indefinite hunger-strike calling for an amendment of labour law and freedom to organize labour union, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

The workers, 20 women in their 10th and 20th and 10 men, in their statement issued on the same day said: "We solemnly declare that we will fight until the last moment for the revision of laws prohibiting labour movement and the legality of our labour union."

They harshly accused the south Korean authorities of banning labour unions on the pretext of "political reasons."

300 Dongguk University Students

Some 300 students of Dongguk University waged an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus, calling for guaranteeing freedom of the labour movement on Sept. 19.

They continued the demonstration for hours, shouting slogans: "Admit labour union", "Guarantee three labour rights" and "Abolish the vicious labour law" etc.

Shultz, Weinberger Allegedly Involved in Bechtel over S. Korean N-Reactor (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

When Shultz replaced flang at the State Department in July 1982, Reagan's two most powerful cabinet members were Bechtel men. As a result, the super-secretive company was suddenly thrust into the limelight, an exposure it did not relish. Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., the company's publicity-shy chairman and the grandson of its founder, was prompted to send out a memo asserting that the company had always steered clear of the political arena and would in no way seek any special advantages because of its Reagan connections.

Ironically, at this time Defense Secretary Weinbergen was arguing that the U.S. should sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, where Bechtel does much of its business. Since Weinberger took over the Pentagon, Bechtel has also picked up a significant share of defense business, including a contract to research and develop new ways of housing missiles for the Pentagon's ICBM Basing Technology Program. The report that would serve as the basis for Reagan's MX deployment plan was drawn up by a presidential commission that included John McCone, a former Bechtel business partner and CIA director; Richard Helms, who became a Bechtel consultant after his tenure as CIA chief ended; and Nicholas Brady, a former senator from New Jersey who is chairman of Dillon, Read.

In addition, Bechtel has received a hefty amount of space-related work, including the contract to build a $64.9-million space operations center at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado and the contract to design and engineer the space shuttle assembly building at Vandengurg Air Force Base in California.

Under Reagan, the Department of Energy has also provide Bechtel with government contracts worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Among the more lucrative DOE assignments awarded Bechtel were the cleanup jobs on dozens of uranium mining operations and nuclear plants. Reagan also lifted DOE's longstanding ban on the reprocessing of plutonium, thereby enabling Bechtel to enter the field as a commercial reprocessor -- something it had tried unsuccessfully to do under President Carter. And a proposal by Ken Davis that Reagan adopted, allowing the U.S. to share reprocessing technology with friendly nations, gave Bechtel the green light to begin negotiations to build a large reprocessing plant in Japan. In addition DOE has made Bechtel one of the big names in the nuclear waste disposal business.

If Reagan stays in office, Bechtel could well become the recipient of some mammoth, ten-figure government contracts. Late in 1983, a Reagan-appointed panel of labor and business leaders that included Stephen D. Bechtel. Jr., recommended that the government spend $3.5 billion a year to rebuild the nation's infrastructure Bechtel will undoubtedly be at the head of the line when contracts for the ambitions undertaking are awarded.

Periodically, according to the whistle-blowing official, Cho would ask for a large amount of cash. He would say it was an "advance." Anyone who questioned the purpose of the advance would be reminded that Harry Reinsch had left orders to give Cho whatever he wanted--"no questions asked."

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

Cho Chol Hwa, the south Korean counterpart also said, "I hope the south could repay with similar aid in the future in case of a natural disaster in the north."

Rodong Sinmun published in Pyongyang also said on September 29 "at this stirring moment for the whole nation, large cargo vessels and heavy duty lorries loaded with relief goods of best wishes are leaving for the southern land to the warm cheers of hundreds of people crowded at wharves and along streets and roads, tears glistening in their eyes."

It stressed: "This signifies a momentous landmark on the road of the realisation of the unanimous purpose and desire of the Korean nation to defend and glorify one Korea down through generations as fellow countrymen of the same ancestry living in one and the same territory."

Earlier September 27, Han Ung Sik, head of the working-level delegation of the DPRK Red Cross, sent a notice to his south Korean counterpart on a swift and correct delivery of the promised goods.

The notice pointed the ships would arrive at the demarcation line on the sea at around 7 hours on the morning of September 29 and 30 in the West Sea and at around 7 hours on morning of September 30 in the East Sea and trucks would arrive at the Military Demarcation Line of Panmunjom around 9 hours on the morning of September 29 and at around 9 hours on the morning of September 30.

The DPRK's compatriotic relief offer came in the wake of the worst rain storms in 12 years which hit wide areas of south Korea including Seoul, in the first week of September, leaving nearly 200,000 people homeless and killing nearly 180 people, with property damage estimated at $6.5 million.

In connection with the delivery, telephone and telegraph facilities between Pyongyang and Seoul were reopened since the July 4 north-south joint statement of 1972.

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